VERA CRUZ, Jan. 14 .- It is a long ride to the seaport by the progressive terture of diligences, and to take steamer involves the task of a special mission. To reach the coast from the Capital requires nearly four days, whereas by rail it could be accomplished in one. A diligence ticket for Vera Cruz costs \$26, not including from \$20 to \$25, which a traveler must pay in heavy fore for very inferior patches of railway, and in damages undergone by having to stop at inevitable hotels maintained in the interest of the diligence enterprise. In all, these sums are double the amount, at very utmost, which a through passenger even in Mexico should pay on the 300 miles of railroad so sadly needed to connect the capital with the coast. The general diligence company shares with the highwayman and soldier the domination of the road. One may save his purse from the outlawed thief by handing over his dollars to the eashier of the diligences, taking in return a check which entitles him to draw his money at any station on the road. But he does not quite escape thereby the legalized highwayman, who swindles in the name of business. It may be well for him to pay, he certainly does, no less than \$4 per \$100 for banking with the diligence; but the earnings of the company extend further even in so small a transaction as receiving \$100 in deposit. At Vera Cruz, the traveler, who has paid hard dollars and gold in Mexico receives at the diligence office the amount of his draft in menuda or small silver money, upon which there exists a discount of \$1 50 per \$100, which the out-going voyager is compelled to give for gold which he can take with him to Havana, rather than lose 10 cents on American half-dollars and something beside on worn-out menuda. The diligence pleads that it receives such money, but this is evidently not the case, and certainly it need not be so. Foreigners and returning voyagers generally bring with them solid money into port, upon which, if there be any discount, the diligence company, to a moral certainty, are as ready to profit by it as they were to steal 14 per cent by giving chicken money, as they very commonly if not regularly do, to the departing stranger. So, all things told, the diligence company charges the enormous percentage of \$5 50 for banking \$100 for the space of three days. On the high road the diligence way of making money would be called robbery. The sum which it exacts per hundred is just about what a prudent traveler would find himself able to pay to the bandits as a polite tax in case his coach were stopped. It represents as good an average as a robber on horseback can maintain all the year round without a resort to kidnapping. I am sorry that this species of business malpractice is not limited to the Mexican diligence, and I am also somewhat assured that the resident foreign merchant has no morality to teach his native brother. It is possible to give a draft in Mexico for gold in New-York, which a stranger, highly and commercially recommended to one of the most respectable houses of Vera Cruz by its Mexican correspondents, will have to pay 1) per cent to have cashed in gold. No effective protest to this breach of hospitality and commercial honor can be made when the steamer is about to sail. One and a half per cent are equally made in the transaction by the merchant who draws on New-York from Mexico, and the one who cashes in Vera Cruz. Now, while I have heard of the business hospitality and commercial integrity of the best known houses of Vera Cruz, I think the facts just given will serve an honest and needful purpose.

I reached Vera Cruz by the less-traveled Jolane route, and though cantioned in Mexico against robbers, suffered no molestation at any point on the apparently well-guarded road. From this and other experiences I am led to suppose that the actual danger of being robbed on the road to the coast is far less than is represented through the distorting medium of rumor. For months no robbery has occurred on the high road to Vera Cruz. A week ago some wretched footpads, hungry and workless, stopped the ceach beyond Jalapa and plundered it; but on the same day an American showed a pistol and frightened off the whole of the bloodless sound. There is no interest in diligence travel profound enough to compensate, in respect to scene or society, for the trial which the passenger experiences in the hard patience of sitting over rocking wheels on unrepaired roads, and going through the dust which is the special patent of some arid passages of Anahuae scenery. The traveler reaches port like a voyager after a storm, like a green rider who has ridden for days a poor saddle. He has thought little of footpads and the like, for the diligence has taken hold of him body and bones. The diligence is accompanied by a guard, and the story is old about Puebla that ex-bandits have made some of the best guardsmen-better, certainly, than the poltroons who used to wink at the robbery of the Toluca coaches from a sheer want of spirit. I need not advertise the fact that Mexico is a country of mean and splendid contradictions, and such an anomaly of life and scene as may not be found elsewhere on this illusory planet.

There is, doubtless, a wild art in managing nine twelve, or fourteen horses, according to conditions of weather, and hence the virtue must be allowed in sinister fashion to the diligence company for keeping alive in full animal vigor the great Mule Principle which so largely enters into the interior traffic of Mexico. It is pleasant, beside, to look out of the window sometimes. The Chiquibulte hills spread out a flery wild gipsy garb of tropic weed and tangle. Mountain outlines fencing the most barren landscape have a distant enchantment which twists all their cactus crops into the tissue of crops. A sight of the witch-mists on top of the cold Cumbres, and among the earthquake flowers and fruits of that region, ere we descend into a land of June weather, is interesting to be sure. But it must be said, after all that the diligence itself is a clumsy discount on the imagination and the sight. The Jalapa route has little part of the scene described, and so much the worse for it. But a view of the great mountain of the Cofrè de Perote, distinguished for its summit-rocks in the form of a trunk, was edifying in its way. There is much plain and flatness annexed to the highway, for the fields are lifeless now. Perote is a quaint old town with one-stories and over-going spouts and paved streets. Jalapa is imminent upon the warm tier of country, but the most handsome and enjoyable town of the fierra templada, being within sixty miles of the sea, and having the finest climate of Mexico, along with a busier population than usual. It has 20,000 people, and surpasses the rival city of the temperate tier, Orizava, in all but the picturesqueness of its mountain situation.

The Jalapa country is very fertile and valuable All kinds of Mexican fruits can be grown in its reach, and from its proximity to the sea it has a business disposition which might well be improved upon. There are ten plantations of sugar and three of coffee round and about Jalapa. There might be many more did enterprise grow as briskly as sugarcane in this land whose sugar and coffee are essentially as good as any in the world. The excellent coffee poured into cups at Vera Cruz is not to be had in New-York saloons. Of course not; nor will Vera Crucians take it there or elsewhere in considerable quantities until some decided railroad progress is effected to the coast. Taking the Jalapa plantations as a basis, the number of sugar and coffee plantations in the dozen or more cultivated localities of the kind in the principal regions of the Republic, cannot be great-not great as compared to what Mexico might yield if provoked by enterprise. The coffee and sugar business in Mexico, like that of cocoa and oil, must pay with all the richness of present monopoly. Taxes are large; risks are considerable; profits are great in the land, wherever certain. I have some private figures of the manufacture and trade in oil and chocolate, a business which Jalapa is especially fitted to adopt, and these figures are highly pertinent to any text regarding profits. There are thirty chocolate factories of all kinds in the City of Mexico, anly two of which possess the respectability of steam; but outside of Mexico there are comparatively few. Much adulteration prevails in the manu-

facture, and a large demand is supplied from the capital. Oil employs sixteen establishments, large and small, one or two of which have engines and hydraulic presses. The oils are various, but the larger business appears to be done in table oils. Thus, at the princial of the establishments, the aljonjoli grain, peculiar to Mexico, is pressed out with remarkable profit. Two hundred and fifty arrobas of grain can be used up in a day, yielding beside oil a paste which is good for cattle. The arroba of paste sells for \$1, and pays the cost of manufacture. The oil is extracted at a cost of \$2 50 or \$3, and sells for \$7 and \$8. Olive oil is a slower manufacture, and has not such a dependence of crop as the grain oil. There is little reason to doubt that in proportion to its wider demand coffee is an equally good business in various localities. I do not doubt that the completion of a railroad to Jalapa would give manifold increase to its agriculture and trade, and stimulate the commerce of Vera Cruz. But the shameful fact in sight is that Mr. Zangroniz, a public-spirited man, has been laboring to have a railroad from Vera Cruz for four years past, with the ultimate result of being enabled to lay down a muletrack for the poor distance of 30 kilometers. Yet even this is refreshing when one leaves the diligence. Are the Jalapenos and Vera Cruzanos stupid altogether? No; they are poor and penurious, sharing the poverty of their country, and its puzzled want of knowing just how and where to begin. The aforesaid poverty can sometimes descend with most unreasoning hostility on well-meriting enterprise, as Mr. Zangroniz's other railroad in the city attests. He once ran a small branch to the wharf for the accommodation of freight, but one day, having brooded over the innovation, the cargadores, er cargo-carriers, tore up his rails, doing in effect what many wretched people have done before at great expense-and it has not paid to lay them since. These facts, however, ought not to excite wonder or un-

Vera Cruz, once perhaps, the richest city of its small size in the world, is still the grim and cheerless fixture which, pictorially speaking, it has been for centuries. Heavy sea-damps make it difficult to keep its house-fronts cleanly; and accordingly its aspect is blackened, scarred and leper-like. Almost islanded by lagoons and sand and sea, and walled like a fortress, it is a manifest relic of the luxurious barbarism which the Spaniards left decaying in the New World. Cool comfort may be found inside its airy Spanish houses, and a French-Spanish hostelry may be had for considerable money. Buzzards flock at all points overhead with the gravity of doom. These black sculptures ornament the cernices of the two-story palace, crowd round the cathedral dome, spy above the market, take perch above the hospital, and mount in company on the highest cross. They love the church as if they were so many frayles missioned in its behalf to feed off the garbage of the world's sins. Really, Mr. Hawthorne's white doves in Rome are as milk-and-water to Bishop Peredo's church-birds. There is a dark orientalism in Vera Cruz, and a good Turk might sound muezzin from its

Eighty years, perhaps, have gone by since a new house was built in the walled precincts of this slow city. Property has not, of course, increased in value. The house which belongs to the wife of Gen. 17mm must have cost originally \$80,000 or more, and now it could be sold for between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Convent property has improved with business use, having first sold for hasty and potty prices or been given away in reward of service. Everywhere in the towns is the same proverh of property depreciation and cheapness. In Puebla and Chofula I was told that I might buy a house, or even a mail clurch, for from \$500 to \$700; but this may be a slight underestimate. The railroad now encourages building outside the walls of the scaport, which, strange to say, was closed six months ago to prevent communication with a petty pronunciado whom the Governor scarcely found it difficult to suppress by telegraphic order. It is not probable that he has any political traüble with the poor of the city. The half-famished cargadores who live on the fitful commerce of the place threaten at times, the scamps of the neighborhood may slay and steal without any certain justice being wrought out on them; but I am told that, considering the precarious life of the poor, and the bad state of the courts and of commerce, the poor behave themselves better, perhaps, than their masters. This is not hard to believe. The cargadore, by the way, is a well-swindled drudge, victum of a number, of profits—as for justance, if his foreman elect receives \$60 must have cost originally \$80,000 or more, and new it well-swindled drudge, victim of a number of profits
—as for histance, if his foreman elect receives \$60
for ten hands, he is apt to pocket a third and share the rest—so that here again is the old story of the poor oppressing the poor. Still, the laborer prefers to follow the swindler who introduces them to the argest business.

But it is in a national respect that the Lusiness of

Vera Cruz is important. This port gives from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 to the \$21,000,000 of the national budget, and has, of course, the wealthiest of the Mexican custom-houses. French and German goods, rather than English, are upperhand just now, and of American commerce I hear comparatively little. Lions of taxation guard the general entrance to commerce, and the result is to narrow trade and give it to menopolists, whom it concerns little in the main whether the duties are high or low. The trouble is not altogether at the Vera Cruz Advana. To illustrate; across of hinges worth \$100 pays four per cent in duties at port, or \$1. To this tax is added 20 per cent for works of material progress; 15 per cent for the railroad; 10 per cent international; 25 per cent contra-registro, and industrial and municipal duties of nine reals per \$200, registrate all the very leavy hunden of \$14.06. \$200—making in all the very heavy burden of \$14.06 on \$100, more than half of which tax is paid in Vera on \$100, more than half of which tax is paid in Vera Cruz alone. Brass articles pay about six per cent duty at port, and on \$160 the duties up to the City of Mexico reach to the amount of \$9 70. The accumu-lated duties on dry goods I have heard reckoned above the nineties. Of course, excessive taxation is not conservative of morals or money; but I leave these portenious formers without extended comments. these portentous figures without extended comment, not having stated all the dues to which commence here is subject. Hard it may be to reform the case, but the case itself is worth knowing.

WHAT HAS BEEN SETTLED. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir:-I hold that Gen. Grant's election has

1. That this Union of States is a perpetuity: 2. That the United States are a Nation;

3. That the people of these States are one people;

4. That the will of the people is the supreme law of the

5. That the laws of the land are for "all the people thereof," regardless of condition or color: 6. That the flag of the Nation protects all it floats over; 7. That "State Rights" will not, in the future, as in the

past, mean State Supremacy; hence, there can be no secession of a State, or State nullification of a National 8. That when the people within certain geographical limits enter this Union as a State, they and their State

are to remain herein; 9. That a State, as such, cannot recede, therefore, the only way for a citizen, or all the citizens of a State to get out of this Union, is to emigrate. 10. That if, as was claimed by the apologists of the

Great Rebellion, a "State" cannot be "coerced," individuals can, whether holding State offices or not: 11. That this Nation in its entirety is greater than any of its parts; hence, a law or institution of a State

must be subordinate to the laws and institutions of the 12. That National honor is as dear as National life:

hence, debts contracted by and for the Nation, are to be SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have read your article in reference to the future growth of New-York, and the great necessity of now attending to the laying out of the streets and avenues of lower Westchester to correspond with and as a part of a comprehensive plan, under the au-thority of the Commissioners of the Central thority of the Commissioners of the Central Park. This should be so. Senator Cauldwell of Morrisania had passed, at the last session of the Legislature, a bill authorizing certain named Commissioners (nearly all Town Trustees) as a Commission "to alter, close up, open, and widen" streets—in fact, do almost snything they pleased; and the act went into operation at once. They are now daily at work on such alterations as seein proper to them. For the expenses of this work, an appropriation was made, a few weeks since, by the Board of Trustees of \$6,000. Of course, this Commission will not wish to be interfered with; but means should be adopted promptly to have them absorbed by or connected with the Central Park Commissioners. Let me assure you, we have our little "rings" in Morrisania as well as in New-York.

No. 328 Broadway, New-York, Fob. 17, 1869.

A QUESTION.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1860.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I think that one branch of the "Woman Movement" in this country is likely to lead to great mischief, for there is a spirit engendered analogous to rebellion, based upon the assumption that man is a tyrant, which has emanated from old maids, and is entirely distinet from the question of labor and wages.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] BINGHAMTON, Jan. 16.-Bingbamton has about 15,000 inhabitants; it is on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers. Two miles distant, and on a hill, overlooking the Susquehanna, and a wide extent of mountain country and valley, stands the State Asylum for Incbriates. The front is 300 feet long, and three stories, and there are wings of about the same extent. It is built of the Onondaga limestone, and it has the general appearance of a European castle. The cost exceeded \$500,000. By all accounts the original Superintendent defrauded the State out of a large sum, and, although he had some patients, his management was such that the institution gradually declined, and finally was closed by the Trustees. Then one of the wings took fire, and was burned, and not withstanding there was an insurance of \$80,000, the State did not receive the money. Dr. Day, who had been Superintendent of a similar institution at Boston, was now appointed, and, as a result of less than two years management, there are now Sinstiants well carred for and although

similar institution at Boston, was now appointed, and, as a result of less than two years management, there are now 56 patients well cared for, and although much is new, and some things imperfect, there is complete order in every department. Upon announcing to Dr. Day the object of my visit, he offered every opportunity for an investigation, and I spent two days within the walls.

The rooms for the patients are, in almost every respect, similar to the rooms appropriated to gnests in a hotel, being well furnished, heated by a furnace, and lighted with gas, and they are supplied with water coming from mountain springs. An elegant parlor, containing a piano, is open to all; there is a library of 1,100 volumes, a reading-room where leading newspapers are on file; there are bath rooms, billiard tables, and a ball alley. The ceilings are lofty, the finish of the rooms solid and even costly. A better idea would be conveyed if the word Cure were used instead of the word Asylum, for the general impression is such as is received on visiting a hygienic establishment.

The patients are not confined; still, there are regu-

The patients are not confined; still, there are regulations which are submitted to, because they are manifestly reasonable. There is perfect freedom to go in and out, nor are there looks, sentinels, or surrounding walls. But if one wishes to go into the city, responsible to the company of the company of the company of the city. permission is asked, and, if granted, a pass is given.
Of the 8c patients, 10 or 12 are generally refused a
pass, because they are known to be unfaithful, that
is, they will get drunk if they can, although a dealer is, they will get drunk if they can, although a dealer is liable in a heavy penalty for supplying them with liquor. When a patient betrays his trust, and either comes back or is found in the city drunk, he is confined in a cell two or three days, when he is labored with, shown how weak he is, and that he cannot be permitted to leave the grounds for a considerable period.

One will suppose that the inmates look like drunkone will suppose that the lumates look like drukt-ards. While I was there a new patient was received, having come with an attendant who was his friend, and they were from a great distance. He was about 30 years old, and by profession a teacher, and from what his friend said, I gathered that his father was what his friend said, I gathered that his father was dead, and that he had come much in compliance with the wishes of his mother. His face was bloated and purple, and it was evident that he had been drinking hard on his journey; indeed, he confessed that he had taken farewell glasses at the hotel. He was to have a room for himself, and the charge was \$20 a week, including medicine and all attention. After his friend had paid for three months in advance, or \$200, they bade each other a lingering farewell. The friend twined over and around his shoulder, and kissed him; sobs heaved their breasts, and tears wet their cheeks. At last the friend wiped away his tears, and, hidding a final adieu, he hastened out into the storm which filled the deep valley of the Susquehanna.

hidding a final adieu, he hastened out into the storm which filled the deep valley of the Susquehauna. In the large dining hall one will see all the immates. There are many tables. The stylish and clean crockery, the high silver-plated castors, the plumes of celery, and the white napkins, each in its ring, give an air of elegance and resinement. When all are celery, and the white mapkins, each in its ring, give an air of elegance and reinement. When all are seated there is a pause, then a bell is touched, when the voice of the chaplain is heard invoking the divine blessing. From the place where I sat a full view was obtained. The youngest were about 20 years old, the eldest probably 50, but the average did not much exceed 30. Here and there are traces of inebricty, but the greater part appear to be proper men. They were every way well and even fashionably dressed, and their behavior and general conduct were such as characterize gentlemen. The truth is, they belong to the best class in our country; they are used to good society and, generally, they are well educated. That they have come hither for treatment is an evidence that the intellectual and moral struggle for predominance. There are about 10 free patients; others pay from \$7 to \$12 a week, according to their means, but no distinctions are made, and it is not to be supposed that they who are rich and pay most, know which pay least. There are literary and professional men that they who are rich and pay most, know which pay least. There are literary and professional men among which are farmers, merchants, bankers, clerks, and three clergymen. To treat a patient successfully, it is necessary that he have certain qualifications. He must be a man of feeling, that an appeal may be made; he must be intelligent, that he may be fraight, and he must have honor, that he may be trusted. It is conceded that the institution would be a failure if the patients were ignorant, brutal, and depraved. Little good is expected from a patient who does not come voluntarily.

Time is passed in walks, in reading, and in various amusements. On the evening I was there, "The Lady of Lyons" was played by a dramatic company composed of the members, and they played so well that it was a matter of regret that the lady of the play was too evidently a young man. There are relig-

that it was a matter of regret that the lady of the play was too evidently a young man. There are religious services twice on Sunday; literary societies meet on Monday and Saturday, and on Wednesday is a temperance lecture, which sometimes closes with experience meetings. The number of patients since May, 1807, has been 310, of these 147 were periodical drinkers, 163 constant ones; 146 were married, and 164 were single. The number known to have reformed after the first trial was 113, after the second trial 11, after a third 4. Of 25 there is no hope. Owing to distance or other causes, 68 have not been heard from. Six used opium.

A patient is not warranted a cure. From the first he is told that he must nerve himself up for the work. What frequently has been advertised as a cure for drunkenness is an imposition, for it is an emetic. The medicine which is considered of greatest value is bromide of potassium, given in well dilated doses of from 20 to 40 grains every four or five

est value is broinide of polassium, given in weil di-luted doses of from 20 to 40 grains every four or five hours, or, in cases of great nervous exhaustion, the doses may be increased. It has been known that this salt acts directly upon the nervous centers, but it is a recent discovery that it has a specific action upon the brain and spinal mar-row. In an incipient stage of mania it is of great value. The average time reconited for a care is four row. In an incipient stage of mania it is of great value. The average time required for a cure is four months, while some stay a year. Little or no manual labor is performed, although it seems that the original plan was that the patients should engage in agricultural industry, for there are 400 acres of fand, but it has been found that the powers of the patients are so impaired that they are not fitted for work. The land, therefore, can be of no use to this institution, beyond a sufficient portion for gardening, pasturage, and ornamental grounds. Drunkenness is called a disease, but more properly it lays the foundation for disease, such as delirium, dyspepsia, insanity, general nervous disorders, inflammation of the brain disease, but more properly it lays the foundation for disease, such as delirium, dyspepsia, insanity, general nervous disorders, inflammation of the brain, epilepsy, enlargement of the heart, liver and kidney diseases, including Bright's disease, erysipelas, and lastly, by impoverishing the blood, consumption. It also prepares the system for the reception of the virus of cholera, yellow fever, and pestilence generically, while it has a most powerful tendency in developing hereditary diseases which otherwise would be dormant. The hirst stem in treatment is, of course. be dormant. The first step in treatment is, of course iotal abstinence, and next, to restore the degenerated

vital powers.

Dr. Day has discovered by microscopic examination that alcohol opens a series of cells in the brain which never afterward wholly collapse, and thus, while life lasts they remain always ready to receive the spirit of the invisible demon. For this reason, there can be no permanent cure for drunkenness, and in carrying out the work of reformation this fact is increased upon the patient. Sometimes it is enin carrying out the work of reformation this fact is impressed upon the patient. Sometimes it is enforced in a most terrible manner. A young man was discharged. On leaving he thanked the Superintendent, he bid all his friends good-by, he exulted in his reformation, and declared that no power above or below could degrade him again. While at the station, waiting for the train, he congratulated himself on the power he had acquired over his old habit, and he believed that he could take one glass and not want another. He tried it, and before night was returned to the asylum dead drunk. Dr. Gray was not be surto the asylum dead drunk. Dr. Gray was not be sur prised for he is familiar with such cases; indeed, with some, such an experience is included in the progress of cure. They must learn that they cannot trust themselves, and that the only man who has self-control is he who never drank. There must be a profound realization that when he became a drunk ard he lost his self-control, that it can never come again, and that the only power left him is the power of resistance. Dr. Gray mentions that when patients leave he is in the habit of presenting a copy of the Bible, with a request that they read every day the marked passages, and that when the request is complied with he has never known one to fall. "Precomplied with he has never known one to fall. "Pre-serve me, O God, for in Thee do I put my trust."
"Draw me not away with the wicked, and with the workers of iniquity." "I was a reproach among all mine enemies, especially among my neighbors, and a fear to my acquaintance." "O spare me, that I may recover strength before I go hence and be no more." "Remember not the sins of my youth, nor my trans-gressions: according to Thy mercy remember Thou me."

me."
With the stupid, the young, the deprayed, and the involuntary, reform is difficult. Generally, a reform is most easily effected in those of middle age, who can be useful to their friends and to society. They can be useful to their friends and to society. They who have suffered most by disgrace, disaster, and remote, will make such efforts as are most likely to be crowned with success. A rich and prond family, and in particular one regarding religion, will consider a reform of equal value with their possessions or their name: and if the object is married, there are two families equally interested, while between them is the young wife, calm and unmoved in public, but bowed with anguish when alone. No one ever can know with anguish when alone. No one ever can know what carnest prayers are offered, and what hopes are felt, that he who is so dear, and who could do so much, may at last be restored a man in his strongth.

Then, there is the young man whose parents labored and saved, that he might be educated, and become an ornament to themselves and to mankind, who is married into a family at least as good as his own, and whose prospects are the brightest; but, after a season it is disclosed that he has a taste for strong drink; it becomes fixed in a habit; ruin hastens, there is unspeakable distress; ridicule and contempt steal in from the cold world, and at times the heart almost ceases to beat. In the prospect of a reform, joy, hope, and fear mingle; he is willing to seek help, and he is taken to the asylum by a friend. Derangement of business, frightful he is willing to seek help, and he is taken to the asylum by a friend. Derangement of business, frightful losses, or overhanging indebtedness will make it difficult to support him—but there are two fathers, and the money shall be raised, for he must dress as well as any, and no want shall be unsupplied, even if improvements stop, and if the members of the family ive poor and wear turned garments. When a hope-

ficult to support him—but there are two landers, and the money shall be raised, for he must dress as well as any, and no want shall be unsupplied, even if improvements stop, and if the members of the family live poor and wear turned garments. When a hopeful letter comes from his hand, tears fall on the upturned face of a little child, and from the same eyes tears fall on the lines of a letter which he is to receive. Some contract the habit of drinking at college, led away by those leading infamous college lives; many take the first glass with their first game of billiards—and seeing the billiard tables at this asylum, I could not think the association of especial value; others begin to drink in army and in city life, others—and the number is not msignificant—who learn to drink at home, commencing with the fashionable glass of wine. One of the inmates, who, strange to say, is a Doctor of Divinity, and who has preached in some of the best pulpits in the land, told me that he had contracted the habit from having alcohol prescribed in his medicine for the cure of a malarious disease in a warm climate. He confessed that he used to keep brandy in his study, and that at last he came to drink a quart a day. As a result, his health was impaired, and his physician recommended a voyage to the Old World. He said that he traveled far, he crossed mountains and deserts, saw ancient cities and temples, all in the vain endeavor to escape from a malady the cause of which he carried with him through every mile of his travels. While there is much success in reforming those who have most intellect, it is certain that the effects of alcohol on these lead, with most certainty, to their ruin. A man of culture necessarily has fine feelings and great capacity for enjoyment, and to such alcohol on these lead, with most certainty, to their ruin. A man of culture necessarily has fine feelings and great capacity for enjoyment, and to such alcohol on these lead, with most certainty, to their ruin. A man of culture necessarily has fine feelin

drinking would lead to this conclusion without other evidence, and it may confidently be predicted that, be the present number small or large, it is destined to be increased.

The question arises whether this Asylum is a success. I would say that, for persons of standing, of culture, and of self-respect, it is a decided success, and it should be encouraged. If it seems more suited for the rich than the poor, it must be considered that rich people have claims as well as poor people, for they are by no means exempt from taxation, and if they can be enlisted in the reformation, an important step forward will be made. Some of the most unflinching advocates of temperance have already issued from this asylum, and temperance lecturers of marked ability undoubtedly will be added to teach that alcohol is the most deadly enemy of the human race. But that other great enemy—the personified autogonist of man—must be moved with sardonic delight, on beholding, in this age of science and of broad and intelligent interpretation of Gospel truth, the choicest among our young men receive to their lips with scarcely a shudder the maddening draught—the draught which buries the hereditary accumulations of laborious prophets, sages, and kings of men, that this asylum, by the help of a vast endowment, and with the cooperation of the broken-hearted loved ones at home, may succeed in extracting the poisonous sting.

N. C. M.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANT, Feb. 19, 1869.

BENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1809.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Thayer—Authorizing the town of Greenwich, Washington County, to take stock in the Union Village and Johnsonville Railroad Company. Mr. Mattoon—To incorporate the Niagara Ship-Canal Company, with a capital of \$5,000.000, with power to construct a cansi from Niagara River to the shore of Lake Ontario, around the Falls, which shall not be less than 105 feet wide on the surface and 90 feet on the bottom, with 13 feet depth of water. Corporators named—Abiel A. Low Johnston States, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Addison C. Jerome, Hiram Walbridge, Horace H. Day, Freeman Clark, William A. Wheeler, T. W. Olcott, Dewritt E. Littlejohn of this State; William F. Coolbaugh, William D. Ogden of Hilmois; Edward H. Broadhead of Wisconsin; James Aspinwall of Michigan; R. P. Spalding of Ohio; Charles A. Lombard, J. Converse of Massachusetts, and others. By Mr. Norton—To amend the laws so as to allow religious and civic societies to parade through the streets of New-York. For the more effectual prevention of cruligious and civic societies to parade through the streets of New-York. For the more effectual prevention of crucity to animals. To appropriate \$30,000 to pay a mortage due on the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, and providing that each Schatorial District in the State shall be entitled to one free scholarship. By Mr. Stanford—Authorizing a general tax for the improvement of the canals of the State. By Mr. Creamer—Commellier to New York ras companies to furnish a better ment of the canals of the State. By Mr. Creamer-Compelling the New-York gas companies to furnish a better quality of gas, and requiring a division among the consumers of all the profits over two per cent dividends.

The following bills were reported on favorably from the committees:

mittees:
a One-hundred and twenty-fifth st. Railroad bill. To prevent the spread of disease among cattle. To in-corporate the New-York and Long Island Bridge Com-

corporate the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company.

Mesars, Creamer, Genet, Hale, Thayer, and Kennedy were appointed a Committee to investigate school affairs in New-York City.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the South Middletown Cemetery Association to remove certain bodies; relating to the opening of roads through vineyards.

Mr. Mattoen offered a resolution recommending Gen. Grant to appoint Horace Greeley Minister to the Court of St. James. Tabled under the rule.

The bills relative to evidence in criminal proceedings, and to facilitate the trial of indictments, were progressed. Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

By Mr. Selkreg—For supplying the deficiency in the appropriations for the maintenance of State Priscus. Subsequently ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hitchman—Providing additional compensation to deputy clerks in the departments of the State Government. Mr. Hitchman—Providing additional compensation to deputy clerks in the departments of the State Government. Mr. La Bau—For the consideration of the House bill repealing the law providing for the erection of quarantine buildings on Coney Island; also, authorizing the construction of piers on North River; also, amending the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. On motion of Mr. La Bau the said bill was committed first to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Butterfield—Incorporating the New Amsterdam Savings Bank of New-York; incorporating the Fulton Savings Bank of New-York; amending the charter of the National Savings Bank. Mr. Ela—Amending the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company. Mr. Schoommaker—Authorizing the American Popular Insurance Company toflucrease its capital stock. Mr. Walker—Conferring additional powers upon the University of New-York. Mr. Palmer—Enabling the town of Albion, County of Oswego, to pay bounties promised to enlisted soldiers. Mr. Flynn—Authorizing mechanics, journeymen, tradesmen, and laborers to form a society for mutual aid. Mr. Butterfield—To repeal the law in reference to the inspection of steam boilers, except in the Metropolitan District. Mr. Davis—Relating to the publication of advertising of advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and other periodicals. The bill requires every newspaper to publish a sworn statemost every morning of its circulation the day previcus. Mr. Miller, from the Judiosary, dissented from the report. Also, facilitating the formation of corporations in the House. Mr. Allaben—Incorporating the consideration of the House. Mr. Allaben—Incorporating the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Eridge Company was nassed.

their names; reported to the consideration of the House.
Mr. Allaben—Incorporating the Jamaica Bay Railroad
Company.
The Senate bill amending the charter of the New-York
and Brooklyn Bridge Company was passed.
The concurrent resolution adjourning till Tuesday,
February 23, was passed.

By Mr. Allaben—To incorporate the Franklin Literary
Society of Brooklyn; also, for the improvement of Cumberland-st, Brooklyn, also, for the improvement of Cumberland-st, Brooklyn, also, for the improvement of Cumberland-st, Brooklyn, also, amending the charter of
Brooklyn; also, fixing the salary of the City Judge of
Brooklyn; also, on. Mr. Irving—Permitting the Tenth-st.
stage-line to run from Avenue A up to Second-ave. and
Fourteenth-st, thence to Broadway and Eighth-st. Mr.
Plunkett—Authorizing the widening of West-st. 125 feet
from the easterly street line from Twelfth-st. to the Battory; also, incorporating the United Derrickmen's Benevoleaf tobacco shall be sold in bales, casks, or hogsheads,
unless the gross weight be marked on the same, and also
the true weight of the tobacco. Mr. Campbell—For the
increase of the Mctropolitan Police Force to 2,600 men in
New-York, and 500 men in Brooklyn. Mr. Porter—To protect the title to real estate of bona fide purchasers from
aliens. Mr. Hitchman—To provide for arching a carriageway on Fourth-ave., at the cuts on the Harlem Railroad.
Mr. Whelen—Incorporating the Black Joke Association
for social purposes in New-York. The corporators named
are Wm. Whistor, John Quinn, William Donnelly and
others. Mr. Kiernan—For the appointment of two milk
inspectors at an annual, salary of \$3,000, for the inspection of all milk offered for sale in New-York (ity, Mr.
Hegeman—To abolish the College of the City of NewYork and provide for the recistablishment of the Free
Academy. Mr. Walker—Providing that any tenancy
from year to year may be terminated by not less than one
month's notice in writing ending with the year. Mr.
Jacobs—To amend the charter of Brooklyn; also, relative
to avenues to to avenues to Flatbush and New-Lots, also, providing that any married woman may convey real estate or join with her husband where she has only a dower right, notwithstanding her being under 21 years old. Mr. La Bau—To incorporate the Staten Island Bridge Company with a capital of \$500,000, naming Stephen C. Walker, Lewis E. Petty, E. D. Mills, Hiram W. Mead, and John T. Conover as contractors. Mr. Irving—For the construction of a railroad from Sixtieth st. and Fifth ave., along the former street, to Lexington aye., Grammorey Square, Irving place, Fourteenth-

st., Fourth-ave., Eighth-st., across to Astor and Lafayette-place, to Great-Jones-st.; along Great-Jones-st., across Broadway, Amity, Mercer, Lawrence. Spring and West-sts., to Hoboken ferry; also, from Fourteenth-st, and Fourth-ave., along the former, to Eleventh or Twelfth-ave., to Twenty-third-st., to the North River; also, from Lexington-ave. to Twenty-third-st. The corporators are E. P. Whitmore, Chas. M. Woodward, Geo. B. Bunow, and others. Mr. Irving—To authorize the construction of the City Transverse Railroad in the City of New-York. The corporators are John H. Moore, Edwin H. Mead, E. P. Shafer, and others. The road commencing at Seventy-second-st. and North River, along to Ninth-ave., Seventy-second-st. and North River, along to Ninth-ave., Seventy-seventh-st., Eighth-ave., Seventy-ninth-st., along to the E ast River; also, from Seventy-ninth-st., along to First or Second-ave., to Ninety.second-st., to the East River. Mr. Lawrence—To confirm the official acts of the Supervisors of New-York and West-chester relative to tracks on the Harlem Bridge. Mr. Husted — Incorporating the Abingdon-square Savings Banks. Mr. Kiernan—providing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall have power to establish to and from the City of New-York, and appoint an Inspector of Fines, at a salary of \$2,500 and two deputies at a salary of \$2,500 each. Mr. Ferris—to empower the Manbattan Railway Company to construct a tunnel from the southern extremity of Broadway, under the latter to Fourteenth-st., under Union-square to Eroadway, and Seventeenth-st. of Twenty third-st., thence under Madison-square to Fifth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st, to the Harlem River, with connections to the Hadson River and Harlem Railroads. Mr. Pearsall—Creating a new county from Queens and Suffolk, to be called Nassau County.

Mr. Hodges introduced an act to amend an act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage." Adjourned until Tuesday evening. until Tuesday evening.

THE LAST OF THE CONFEDERATES.

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY-THE CASE OF LIEUT. BRAIN-HIS OFFENSE AND THE STORY OF HIS IMPRISONMENT,
When that vivid fiction, "the Man Without a

Country" was first published, the American people were startled at the bare possibility of its truthfulnes, and the very extravagance of the conception contributed to its plausibility. Philip Nolau has almost a parallel in John C. Brain. Arrested in 1866 upon a charge of piracy and murder, he is still in the Brooklyn Penitentiary in 1869, untried and unconvicted. Seeing but few visitors and constantly surrounded by convicts, he is held in confinement without trial when Andrew Johnson's pardons have reached every one beside, and opened wide the prison doors to worse than he. Brain has been repeatedly "writ-

mont without trial when Andrew Johnson's pardons have reached every one beside, and opened wide the prison doors to worse than he. Brain has been repeatedly "written up" in the newspapers during the years of his confinement; at one time he! represented as m the Brooklynjali, an arrogant and bitter Rebel breathing worn-out maledictions against the Government, with a faith like that of the Richmond hack-driver, who said, the other day, "Confedrek money will be good yet. Kribby Smith is still affighten' across the Massissippi, and he will bring it up." At another time the story is that he is languishing in the Penitentiary, broken in health and shattered in intellicet, an object of pity rather than a subject of punishment; and then the months turn their weary round and he is forgotten, but still a prisoner. The schlickment is long impending over Jeff. Dayl, no longer hangs snapended like the uplitted blade of will full traitor, conquered but not send states in a time of war to engage in the struggle of return to the country he betrayed; Schule of the Unital States in a time of war to engage in the struggle of orsturn to the country he betrayed; Schule of the Unital States in a time of war to engage in the struggle of orsturn to the country he betrayed; Schule of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty for the settlemsns of the Alabama claims; but one poor wretch, not so bad as these, is left to suffer because he was not so prominent.

One who had first seen Brain at the time of his examination before U. S. Commissioner Newton, in September, 1966, yesterday went in search of the prisoner whose confinement has been so unusual. Calling at the jail in Raymond-st., he found the prison wan at the door filled with convicts ready to be conveyed to the penitentiary. Seating himself on the box with the driver—a cheerful old cove who does not look at all as if he had delivered, upon an average, a dozen men per day to the keepers of that institution for full as many years—the van been from Flatush average and with the driver—a cheerfull

After seizing the vessel I was to proceed to seal Cove, in the Island of Grand Manan, off the coast of Maine for coal, and there hand the vessel over to Capt. John Parker, my superior officer. In making the capture I detailed Lieut, David Cowlins and two men to take charge of the engine and fire-room. The engine-room communicated with the cabin by a door on the port side. After seeing the men go into the engine-room I passed forward, Lieut, H. A. Parr having charge of the deek in my absence. While forward I heard a shot fired in the engine-room, and thence into the fire-room, where I found the fireman in frons. Beturning to the deek I found no one in the engine-room, but, much to my regret, saw the body of the Second Engineer of the Genesapeake lying across the threshold of the door. Going forward I found Lieut. Cowlins, who reported to me that when he went into the engine-room the engineer of the Chesapeake lying across the threshold of the door. Going forward I found Lieut. Cowlins, who reported to me that when he went into the engine-room the engineer of the fireman he found that officer as a prisoner-of-war to the Confederate States of America, and that officer replied by firing a shot, which mained one of the men for life. I did not see the firing which followed, but after seeing the man in the doorway, I sent Liout. Parr, who was a regular physician, to examine him. Lieut. Parr pronounced the man dead. One of the witnesses who testified before U. S. Commissioner Newton, said that he saw me in my shirt sleeves with a knife in my hand. This is not only not true, but it is very unlikely that it should be true, the day being a bitter cold day in December. I had no arms except Colf's revolvers. On arriving at Seal Cove after the capture, I found that my superior officer was not there. I remained about three hours, and then proceeded up the Bay of Fundy, meeting Capt. Parker at sea, in a pilot boat, about to miles from St. John. N. B. The captain, officers, and some of the even of the Parker head of the cover o

ing personage when in health, but his sufferings in prison have been so intense that he cannot walk without the aid of a crutch, and is, perhaps, permanently disabled. His right foot is much swellen from inflammatory rheumatism, a disease he attributes to the unavoidable dampness of the prison, and he is indeed a wreck of the man who entered it nearly three years age. He is only 29 years of age, but says, with a truthfulness that is apparent in his looks, that since his imprisonment he has grown old faster than with the flight of years. He is a man of mild and affable manners and agreeable conversation, and seems in his bearing to have kept himself untainted from the prison atmosphere about him. A widowed mother and two young daughters depend upon him for support, and he expresses himself as anxious to be with them. Efforts are being made to secure his pardon at the hands of President Johnson, but if he is not pardoned, the Constitution guarantees him a speedy trial, and it is made the duty of the courts and the Government to see that this is not only accorded to him, but insisted upon. Had either of these things been done, that wretched spectacle of a man, not convicted of any crime, competied to be the daily companion of convicted falons, would not now offend the nobler instincts of the American people. With a shattered constitution and a frame that is no longer the subject of the will, he drags himself about the prison, and even finds it necessary to appeal to the judgment of his visitor that the reports of some newspapers that he has lost his reason are untrue. That was a sad and painful record which the hand of the story-writer traced in the life of Philip Nolas, but here is a man without a country and without a trial, whose few years of suffering roverse the natural order, and make the truth of history look for a parallel in the tales of fletion,

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.

Coroner Rollins commenced an inquest yesterday over the body of an unknown German woman, aged 37 years, who committed suicide in the tenement-house, No. 94 Allen-st., by taking poison. Julia Koch, living at the above place, testified that she had known

the deceased woman when a child, in Germany. She then bore the name of Elizabeth Frey. The witness had not seen the deceased for several years, until about six weeks are, when she met her on the street. The deceased informed her that she was married, and gave her the street and number of her residence, but these the witness could not recall to her memory. Early yesterday morning, the witness not her old acquaintance in Alon-st near Delancey. She was crying, and, in response to the questions of the witness, stated that her husband had besten and kicked her, and that she had left him. She asked to be allowed to pass the might with the witness, and to this the latter consented. Soon after entering the room of the witness, the deceased told her that she had taken some white powders as medicine. During the night, the deceased was taken very ill, and complained of great thirst. Her symptoms became so alarming, yesterday, morning, that a physician was summoned. On seeing the woman he at once pronounced her dying from the effects of arsenic, and wrote a prescription, but she was so far gone that she died before the prescription was written. No one was present who knew more about the case, and Dr. John Beach having made a post-mortem examination, and detected a quantity of arsenic in the stomach, the inquest was adjourned. The stomach and contents were taken by Dr. Beach for analyzation. the inquest was adjourned. The stoma were taken by Dr. Beach for analyzation.

THE MCHENKY PERJURY CASE

This case was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, pursu-

ant to adjournment.

ant to adjournment.

James Louchein, called by the Government, testified: Was Reperistendent of Fike's Opera House in James, 1656; the House was opened on the 8th of James, 1853; got to the Opera House that morning about 7 a. m.; saw Mr. Pike there and during the whole morning at intervals of about 15 minutes.

John Collopy, called by the Government, testified that be was present at Pike's Opera House on the 9th of James, 1668, and saw Mr. Fike there during the whole day from 8 o'clock in the morning, with the exception of some intervals, none of which were longer than half as hear. George Barter, called by the Government, testified that he was present at Pike's Opera House on the 9th of James, 1658, 1608 7 2. m. natil evening, and saw Mr. Pike there about every 15 or 20 minutes.

Abraham Levi, Michael Toobey, David R. Dwinell, Edward J. Rober, and Messes Jackson, all called by the Government, testified substantially as the preceding witnesses had done, the object of all this treatment pleng to show that Mr. Pike could not have been in Mr. Harland; effice in Cedar-st. between 9 and 16 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of James 17, 1868, at which time McHeurly had testified in the Rolling case that I'ke handed Harland the check in the latter's office.

Right M. New Price, accessed Treasurer of the United States, called by the Government, testified that he had morn Mr. Harland two fivers, and never heard his character for truth, veracity, and integrity brought in question.

B. F. Tracer, U. S. District Atterney for the Eastern District, called

by the Government, testiled, substantially, as hit. Van Dyke has testified.

Edmand C. Stedman, called by the Government, testified that he is editor of "Patnam's Magazine;" had known Mr. Harland from boybeed; had never known his character for truth and versoity called in question multi the Bollins case was or hearing before Communicationer Gutman.

William H. Burleigh, one of the Wardens of this port, called by the Government testified that he has known Mr. Harland for three years, and had unbounded condicence in his truth and integrity.

James C. Munson, a stenographer, called by the Government, testified that he has known Mr. Harland should ill years, and seres heard his character for truth, verscity, and integrity called in question until the Bolling investigation.

william Bond, a lawyer, called by the Government, testined has been bad snown Mr. Hariand from bophood, and has never heard his character called in question.

Daniel C Whitman, one of the managers of the National Life Insurance Co. of this city, and who has held prominent positions in the Internal revenue service, was called by the defense, and testiled that Mr. Hariand's reputation, so far as he knew, was bad, but he would believe him under cath.

Porter Fitch, formerly a deptite collector, called by the defense, testified that Mr. Hariand's reputation, so far as he feitures here, was good with the "Whishy Ring," but had with housest near who here him the revenue service; would not believe him under oath where has (Mr. Hariand, for truth, verneity, and integrity.

William E Lawrence, a tobacconist, and David H. McAlpies, a tobacconist, but called by the Government, testified to the good character of Mr. Hariand, for truth, verneity, and integrity.

Counsel out both eides then rested, and a recess was taken previous to Counsel summing up.

After receas, Dudley Field, of Counsel for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney B. K. Phelos, of Counsel for the Government, summed up the case. Mr. McCarthy then renewed his motion that the prosecution be obliged to select only one charge from one of the two counts in the indictment on which to go to the jury. The Court denied the motion and charged the jury.

The jury were reminded of the importance of the case, and the necessity of carefully weighing the evidence. Whatever the opinion of the Court might be upon the facts, the Court did not intend to disclose the nature of that opinion, and hoped the jury would not seek to infer from anything in the charge what that opinion was, but be entirely guided by their own judgment. One witness was not sufficient to convict of a charge of planty there must be more than one wilmess, or there must be such strong circumstances in the case as to make manifest the guilt of the defendant guilty the jury must believe he committed p

vertice.

When they had been out about an hour, Judge Benedict
when they had been out about an hour, Judge Benedict
sent them, word that he would remain helf an hour
sent them, word that if they had not agreed by that time, he At ten minutes of seven, the jury not having agreed, Judge Benedict said that if they agreed before 10 o'clock, he would take their verdict, but otherwise he would not receive any communication from them till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP RACE.

A THREE THOUSAND MILE RACE WON BY ONLY

A THREE THOUSAND MILE RACE WON BY ONLY
FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

In The Sun of yesterday Mr. Daniel D. Lord,
agent of the Cunard line of occur scamships, published a
card denying in toto the report that the Russia, one of the
Company's steamships, was "matched" to race the City
of Paris, a vessel belowing to a rival line (the Isman).
In spite of this denial, however, it appears that the vesels did race, and very closely, too, indess their departure
on the same day, their rapid passage across the Atlantic,
and their almost simultaneous arrival, may be attributed
to a coincidence.

This intention of racing is made more apparent still by
a reference to the advertising columns of The Training
for a few days prior to the 19th of February. On the 5th,
cth, 6th, and 9th instants the City of Paris was advertised
to sail at 1 p. m. on Feb. 18, but on the morning of the
10th notice was given that she would sain it p. m. on
that day. The Russia was amounced to sail at 1

to sail at 1 p. m. on Fob. 13, but on the morning ct. the leth notice was given that she would sail at 1 p. m. on that day. The Russia was suncenced to sail at 1 p. m. on the 10th, and, as far as the Company to which she belongs is concerned, perhaps the charge of a proposed race is unfounded, but the sudden change of time on the part of the other vessel seems to denote that there was an intention of bringing

difference in the time of sailing from this port was a minutes.

In addition to the other arguments recited for the correctness of the statement regarding the race, it is understood that there is a rivalry between the two companies, the Canard Company destring to retain the British Mail contract, and the Innuan Line wishing to secure it for themselves. As this contract is required by law to be given to the line making the quickest trips, it is easy to see that both Companies should be anxious to establish the superiority of their own vessels.

The following are the dimensions of the vessels:

City of Paris-tunnage, 2,750; length, 358 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 26 feet. Bussin—tunnage, 2,959; length, 358 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 27 feet.

The City of Paris is commanded by Capt. Konnedy, and

The City of Paris is commanded by Capt. Kennedy, and the Russia by Capt. Cook. Both of these officers are old and experienced seamen, and have been for many years in the cupley of their respective companies. The vessels were both built at Glasgow, the City of Paris in 1895, and the Russia in 1807. The motive power of the former consists of two hosticals and the companies. sists of two horizontal rigged; the latter has one direct acting englise, and is rigged as a bark. From the menger telegram received it is impossible to say what was the condition of wind and weather, although from the time made it is presumed to

THE STAR INSURANCE COMPANY BOND ROBBERY. Yesterday afternoon, Detective officer Macdougal arrested Edwin R. Lee, a broker living in Bergen, dougal arreated Edwin R. Lee, a broker tring in N. J., and doing business in this city, on suspicion of having been concerned in the theft of a bay containing \$40,000 worth of United States Five Twenty bonds, belonging to Jay Cooke & Co., from the office of the Star Five Insurance Company, No. 56 Broadway, on the 6th of August last. Mr. Nicholas C. Miller, Fresideat of the Star Five Insurance Company, hade an affidavil before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, setting forth the fact of the robbery, and that he had been informed that the accused had sold a humber of the stolen bonds to Messrs. White, Morris & Co., and to Messrs. Fisk & Hatch. Mr. Leonard D. White, of the firm of white, Morris & Co., testified that on October 14 he had purchased from the accused the following United States 5-22 bonds: Nos. 90,192, 38,402, 38, 402, 395, all of the denomination of \$1,600 each, of the issues of January and July, 1865, the same being a partiou of those statements, decided to hold the accused to await an examination decided to hold the accused to await an examination decided to hold the accused to await an examination of the accused denied his guit, and anserted that if given time he could prove that he camp honestly by the bonds N. J., and doing business in this city, on suspicion of